

ENGLISH WAR SHIPS.

Two of Them Now at New York, With Some Particulars Regarding Them.

New York, May 8.—At present England has the call on the Russian navy in these waters. At 5 o'clock last evening Her Majesty's corvette, Canada, one of the unarmored cruisers of the North America and West Indies station, commanded by Captain Curdie, steamed up and dropped anchor at Sandy Hook. It is uncertain whether she will come up or not. The Canada is a bark-rigged corvette, measuring 2,380 tons. She carries ten guns, and has engines of 2,400 horse-power, capable of sending her along at the rate of 14½ knots an hour. "The Canada is just about the same class of vessel as the Garnet, and carries about the same crew," said one of the officers of the latter ship, "but she is swifter, and of a different cut altogether. All her guns are broad-side guns, and, bless you, it would be a downright shame for her to tackle the Stork, just as it would be for the Stork to tackle a ferry boat. But there's no war in sight now, more the pity, and the Canada has only come here in the regular order of things. She has been down south long enough, and now comes up north for a while. We will go down and take her place, but we may not go right away." "Is the Canada one of the old-time vessels?" "Well, she isn't half as rotten as the newest boat in this country, and I guess she is safe enough as long as she hangs around here. I haven't any idea whether any other Russian vessel is coming or not. I shouldn't wonder if it did, because they are likely to come up about now." "The Canada has probably run in to learn the news about England and Russia," said the British Consul General, Mr. Dooper. The Garnet, which has been lying close to the Staten Island shore, off Tompkinsville, suddenly changed her course early yesterday morning, and anchored off the Long Island shore, nearly three-quarters of a mile from her original station. Captain Hand came ashore and visited Consul General Dooper. The Consul General said afterward that any precautions had been taken to prevent a repetition of the Boyton exploit. "I wouldn't like to try that trick over again myself, though," the Consul General added, significantly. "I'm afraid it would be dangerous work. I would do nothing in reference to the Boyton joke. It is accepted as a joke by Captain Hand, and no attention will be paid to it."

CROP STATISTICIAN TALKS.

Gives the Following Information Concerning the Condition of Wheat in the Various States Named.

CHICAGO, May 8.—A telegram from Milwaukee says: "S. W. Talmage, the Crop Statistician, has prepared the following information concerning the present condition of the wheat crop, which he has received during the past twenty-four hours from the official authorities of the States named, viz: Kentucky, Missouri, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Maryland, California, Wisconsin, Iowa, West Virginia, Dakota, Alabama, Georgia, New York, Indiana, Illinois, Kansas, Virginia, Nebraska, Minnesota and Tennessee. The report, as a whole, shows the winter wheat crop to be in a very unpromising condition, and, notwithstanding the recent rains and warm weather have given the plant a better appearance, no improvement can be reported in promise of the crop. On the contrary, the good weather has developed the actual damage done by winter-killing and other causes. Thousands of acres in large winter wheat-producing States have been plowed and sown in other grain. The decrease in area and damage done by winter-killing seems to be general in all the winter wheat States, with but one exception, that of Michigan. That State reports but a slight decrease in acreage sown, and no winter-killing whatever or damage of other kind. With this one exception, the loss to the winter wheat States is the greatest ever known and will prove a serious blow to many of the States that depend largely upon their wheat product. The spring wheat States—Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska and Dakota—have not yet completed the spring sowing, but are far enough advanced to show that the area will be somewhat decreased from last year. The season is unusually backward, and unless we have a very favorable summer the yield of spring wheat will fall much below that of last year."

Reynolds' Budget of News.

Special to the Sentinel.

SKYMOON, Ind., May 8.—Otto Griffin and William Wilson, who reside in the southwestern part of this county, got into a difficulty which resulted in blows. Griffin drew a large knife and stabbed Wilson several times in the side and back. His condition is critical and his recovery very doubtful.

Frank Smith, an employee at the woolen factory, had his left hand badly lacerated last evening, being caught in the machinery.

Mr. William Fryberger, editor and proprietor of the Brownstown Banner, whose life was almost despaired of for some time, is now improving and his recovery hopeful.

The remains of Clyde Stokes, who was killed at Pana, Ill., yesterday, reached here this morning for interment. He made an attempt to jump on a passenger train, missed his hold and fell between the cars and the wheels ran over him, tearing his body to pieces. His father, Mr. J. W. Stokes, is foreman of the O. and M. shops at Pana, but resided in this city for many years.

A heavy frost visited this section last night, but probably did no harm.

A boy employed at the underwear factory had some of his fingers cut off in the machinery last evening.

A Notorious Swindler Sent to Sing Sing.

NEW YORK, May 8.—Adolph A. H. Kiecamp, alias Henry R. Lawrence, the notorious swindler, was arraigned in court today, and pleaded guilty to grand larceny in stealing English bank notes of the value of \$770 from Thomas Quinlan. He asked for mercy, saying his downfall was due to a woman's influence. He was eager to reform, and asked the Court to send him to a reformatory. The Court administered a severe lecture to Kiecamp, and sentenced him to eight and a half years' incarceration in Sing Sing prison.

The Hanging of Moses Caton.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., May 8.—A special to the Evening Public from Morgantown, Ky., says: There is a great crowd of people in town to see the hanging of Moses Caton, which will take place between 12 and 2 p. m. today. The hanging was to have been private, but the people of Union County said that if a fence was put around the scaffold they would tear it down, and so it has been thought best to let the people see it. Caton still protests his innocence of this crime. The crime for which Caton is to be hung is the

murder of a widow, whom he married for a little property. After bringing her home he and his family, including a Mrs. Fritz, with whom he had been living, persecuted the woman and abused her in every possible way, finally banishing her. Mrs. Fritz is the penitentiary for life, and Caton's two sons are shortly to be tried as accomplices. Caton has been a lawless man.

The execution of Moses Caton took place at 1 o'clock with the usual exercises on the scaffold.

Indian Beef and Bacon Contracts.

NEW YORK, May 8.—The United States Government Commissioners of Indian Affairs met today at their office, 67 Wooster street, and awarded most of the beef and bacon contracts for the coming year. The principal awards of beef contracts were:

Name.	Agency.	Amount.	Price.
G. P. Keese.	Crow.	1,000,000	319
W. S. Woods.	Cheyenne River.	2,500,000	343
W. S. Woods.	Lower Brule.	1,250,000	338
J. S. Smith.	Standing Rock.	400,000	348
W. C. Osburn.	Chy'ne & Arap.	4,750,000	327
H. C. Stevens.	Kio Con & Wich.	1,125,000	317
S. C. Barker.	San Carlos.	3,000,000	283
H. K. Thurber.	Mescalero.	750,000	297
S. C. Barker.	Blackfoot.	800,000	419
E. S. Merriam.	Fort Belknap.	500,000	410
T. C. Power.	Fort Belknap.	500,000	417

The principal contracts for bacon were awarded as follows:

Name.	Place Delivery.	Quantity.	Price.
T. C. Power.	Kansas City.	500,000	630
James E. Booge.	St. Louis.	250,000	624
James E. Booge.	St. Louis.	134,500	627
James E. Booge.	St. Paul.	250,000	707

Michigan Crop Prospects.

LANSING, Mich., May 8.—Reports received by the Secretary of State show the condition of the wheat crop in the southern section of counties 162 per cent. of condition of one year ago. Compared with the vitality and growth of average years, the condition in the southern counties is 101 per cent., and in the northern counties 99 per cent. These figures indicate an average product of nearly 24,373,000 bushels. With favorable weather until harvest, it is believed the yield will exceed rather than fall below that amount. Of the area sown, not more than 1 per cent. will be plowed up because winter killed or otherwise injured. Six per cent. of the clover is winter killed. The condition of the clover not winter killed is 99 per cent. Apples promise 68 per cent. of an average crop. Correspondents generally believe the condition up to May 1 were favorable for a crop better than for several years.

Attempt to Assassinate a United States Deputy Marshal.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., May 8.—This morning at an early hour some one called Deputy United States Marshal J. S. Atkinson to the window of the Marshal's office in the Custom-house. Atkinson did not reply, whereupon the unknown party shot through the window, the bullet just missing another Deputy. Atkinson is a brother of United States Marshal Atkinson, and has been diligent during the past four years in ferreting out violators of the internal revenue laws in this section of the State. As the Federal Court is now in session here, which brings many moonshiners in, it is thought that one of the number, who holds a grudge against Deputy Atkinson, tried to kill him. His life has been threatened frequently.

The Oklahoma Boomers Will Make Another Attempt.

CALDWELL, Kas., May 8.—Captain Couch has arrived here with twelve teams and about 150 boomers, and eight or ten more teams arrived this morning during a snow storm. Couch says: "There are about 250 of the boomers here now, and there are forty teams expected in a few days, with 150 men, making a total of some 400 boomers." He says they intend making this their permanent headquarters in the future for their supplies and starting point and taking in new members. He thinks that in about sixty days they will make another attempt to gain possession of the forbidden lands.

Rev. Daily Commits Suicide.

NEW YORK, May 8.—Rev. J. H. Daily, formerly pastor of Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church in York street, Jersey City, who left the ministry, confessing that he had been improperly intimate with Miss Stewart, a servant in his house, has committed suicide. After he left Jersey City he went to New Orleans to study medicine. He applied himself too closely, and that fact, together with his domestic troubles, undermined his health. He decided, however, to go to St. Louis to open an office, and on April 27 boarded a Mississippi River steamer. That evening he rushed to the bulwarks and threw himself into the river. The steamer was stopped, but the body was not recovered.

Unitarian Anniversaries Adjourned.

ST. LOUIS, May 8.—The Western Unitarian anniversaries were finally adjourned today after a session of the Sunday school Society. The reports of the Secretary and Treasurer showed the society to be in a prosperous condition. The following officers were elected: President, Rev. T. Vila Blake; Vice President, Mrs. C. H. Mixer; Secretary, Mrs. Ellen Leonard; Treasurer, Mr. Myron Leonard. Rev. W. C. Gannett, of Chicago, was first named for President, but he declined to serve. After the reading of several papers and the transaction of considerable routine business, the society adjourned, and the labors of the entire conference were brought to a close.

Cause of Plymouth's Epidemic.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., May 8.—A committee of physicians has discovered a satisfactory explanation of the epidemic at Plymouth. At the headwaters of the mountain stream supplying Plymouth with water, is a place in which typhoid fever has prevailed for the past three months. The excreta of the sick were thrown into a vault forty feet from the stream, and were washed into the stream by the March rains. By this pollution of the water supply 1,000 persons were poisoned.

Another Victim of the Militia.

LEWISTON, Ill., May 8.—John Polack, the striker, who received a bayonet wound in the abdomen during the skirmish on Monday, is dead. The news of an additional death seems to cast a gloom over the strikers instead of inciting them to renew the trouble.

Barn and Contents Burned.

SCOTTSDALE, Ind., May 8.—A large barn, belonging to James Finely, was totally destroyed by fire. Two horses, corn and several tons of hay were lost. Supposed to be incendiary. No insurance.

Hand-Car Goes Through an Open Draw-bridge.

DETROIT, May 8.—At about 11 o'clock this morning a hand car, with a man and boy, names unknown, went through the open drawbridge of the Canada Southern Railroad

across the Detroit River, six miles below this city, drowning both of them. A man and a woman who were on the hand-car with them, jumped off and saved themselves. The bodies have not yet been recovered.

Failures During the Past Week.

NEW YORK, May 8.—The business failures occurring throughout the country during the last seven days, as reported to Dunn & Co., number for the United States 223, for Canada 23—a total of 246, as compared with 281 last week and 240 the week previous to that. The failures in the Southern and Pacific States are unusually heavy. In the other sections, particularly in the Western States, they are below the average.

Shot by Her Son.

BATE, Me., May 8.—Mrs. Ira Hodgden, who was shot by her drunken son yesterday, is still alive and may recover. Her son claims to have no recollection of the shooting.

JOHN WILKES BOOTH.

Some New Facts About the Man Who Killed Lincoln, Told by a Gentleman Who Went to School With Him.

(Washington Special.)

The Evening Star publishes the following from a contributor:

In a late double issue you printed a reminiscence of John Wilkes Booth by Mr. Ford which was very interesting. Perhaps the following may interest some: The writer attended the same boarding-school more than thirty years ago with Booth and slept with him. Jack, as he was called by the school-boys, was very popular as a boy, a good swimmer, ball-player, tree climber, etc., but he would not study, and was very slow at his books. The school referred to was known as the "Milton Boarding School." It was on the old York turnpike, seventeen miles out of Baltimore, and was kept by a Quaker gentleman by the name of John Emerson Lamb, who has since passed away. It has been asserted that after Booth shot Mr. Lincoln he took Harold with him into Maryland as a guide. This can not be. No one knew the roads of Southern Maryland better than Booth, as he frequently went to Richmond that way during the war, carrying quinine, morphia and other expensive drugs. These drugs were sent by a then prominent druggist in Washington, and he shared the profits with Booth. Booth told the writer that he made \$1,000 on a single trip. I told him that I did not wish to know anything about it, as my sympathies were with the Government; I had served in the Union army during the war and was an office holder. He said that he respected my sympathies, and he was very glad the whole thing had "blacked out," that at bottom he did not wish to see the United States Mexicanized, but he was glad the Southern people had made a good fight, etc.

This talk took place in front of the National Hotel, in which it will be remembered by many that a large iron lamp-post of an uncommon pattern stood on the curbstone there, and Booth was leaning against it while speaking. I remember distinctly that he said that he was not a praying man, but that he had prayed that "Old Abe" might not die as the "dirty traitor" from Tennessee" would then become President. He mentioned the fact that Vice President Johnson had made a very bitter speech against the Southern people at Willard's the day the news came of General Lee's surrender, and he said he would have shot him if he had been present. This threat made no impression upon me at the time, but that very night or the next night Booth shot President Lincoln.

When the conspirators were being tried I considered it my duty to inform the court of the above, thinking such testimony might throw some light upon the conspiracy, but when I consulted with my father about it he advised me to say nothing concerning it; that there was abundant proof extant; that the times were dangerous, etc., and I have never told the circumstance in print until now.

MRS. STEWART'S HOUSE.

Shall it be Dwarfed and Overshadowed by an Apartment Building?

NEW YORK, May 8.—There is a fight over the question whether the mansion of the widow of the late Alexander T. Stewart shall be dwarfed and overshadowed. This celebrated structure of white marble stands at the corner of Fifth avenue and Thirty-fourth street, on a site where the incline of the great thoroughfare of wealth and fashion gives scenic prominence to the house. The rest of the block has been partly a yard, holding an old-fashioned brick residence, so that there was nothing in the background of the Stewart building to hurt the architectural effect. An artistic disaster is now imminent. An enormous apartment house, nine stories in height, and covering the space right up to the Stewart wall, is to be erected during the coming summer unless Henry Hilton, the controller of the Stewart estate, can prevent it. The project is a co-operative one, like many which have lately been successful in New York. There are to be twenty-seven suites of rooms, and these are to be owned separately. The ground floor will be devoted to stores. That mercantile feature is deemed by Mrs. Stewart a nuisance, because it will be unpleasant to have trade next door. But the chief dislike to the projected structure arises from its colossal size. It will tower to full three times the altitude of the mansion, completely belittling it and destroying its dominating effect. The architect of the building has just been introduced in the Legislature at Albany to forbid houses of more than 70 feet in height in cities. The argument for it is that the streets are darkened and adjacent property deteriorated by such structures. The Fifth avenue apartment house, if it is to be called, will be 120 feet tall. If the bill should become a law, it would probably not be built, because fewer than the contemplated tenements would not meet the financial calculations. The measure is principally advocated by ex-Judge Horace Russell, a son in law of Hilton, and it is therefore construed as intended principally to save the Stewart mansion. There is little likelihood that it will be passed, however, as the powerful and rich interests of numerous builders and real estate owners is dead against it. Work on the foundations of the house has commenced, and the promoter of the enterprise says that he expects his walls to be above the roofs of his displeased neighbor "in a jiffy."

He Begged to be Shot.

William Stockwell, a cattleman in charge of the roundup in the Apache country, Indian Territory, met with a horrible death by accidental poisoning. He was given strychnine in mistake for quinine. He died in the greatest agony, asking those around to shoot him.

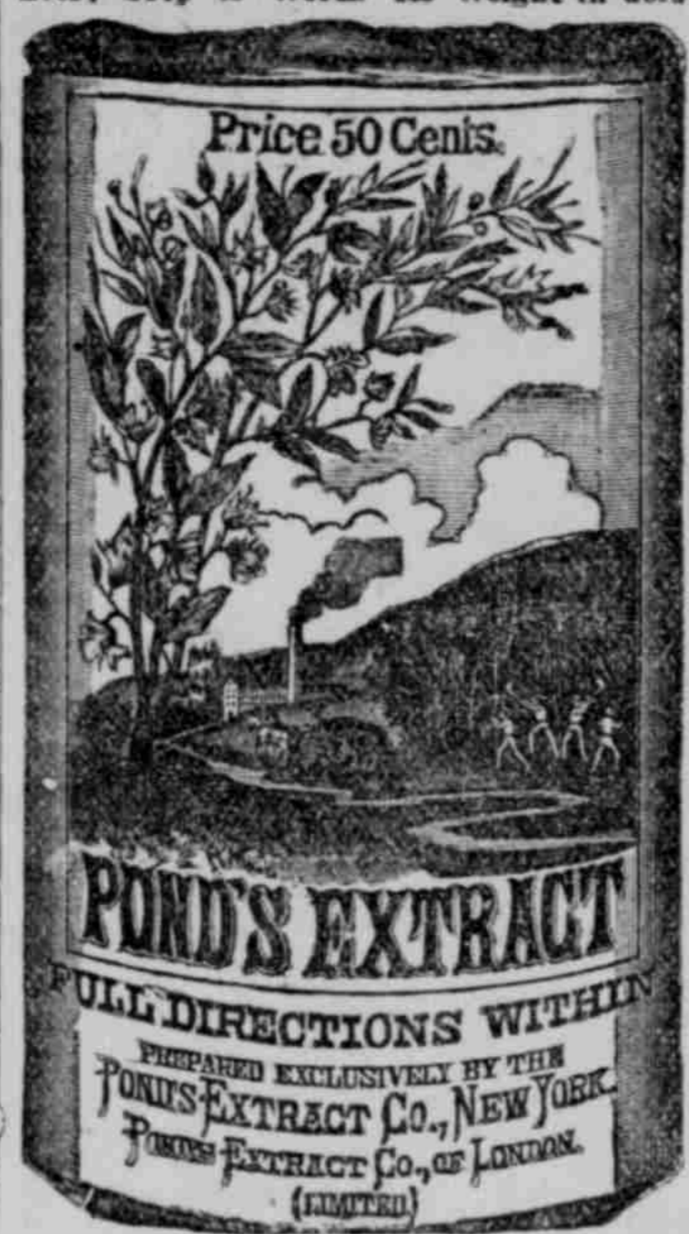
Acute rheumatism is an inflammation of the joints, marked by pain, heat, redness and a tendency to suddenly shift from one joint to another. With these symptoms apply Salvation Oil, the great pain cure, to the affected parts without delay. Price twenty-five cents a bottle.

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Metal Poison.

I am a cooper-smith by trade, and during a series of years my arms (being cast when at work) have absorbed a wonderful amount of metal poison. Having a serious tendency from my youth, the small particles of copper matter would get into the pores, and by this process the poison was conveyed into my blood till my whole system became infected. I was treated with the old remedies of mercury and iodine potassium. Salivation followed, my teeth are all loose in my head, my digestive organs deranged, and I have been helpless in bed for over a year with morbid rheumatism. My joints were all swollen, and I lost the use of my arms and legs, and became helpless as an infant.

My sufferings became so intense that it was impossible for me to rest. The doctors advised me to go to the city hospital for treatment. This I could not bear. A friend, who has proved a friend indeed, urged me to try Swift's specific, believing it would cure me. Others discouraged me, but I secured a few bottles, and have now taken two dozen bottles. The first effect of the medicine was to bring the poison to the surface and I broke out all over in running sores. They soon disappeared, and my skin cleared off. My knees, which became twice their natural size, have resumed their usual size, and are supple as of yore. My arms and hands are all right again, and can use them without pain. The entire disease has left all parts of the body, save two ulcers on my wrists, which are healing rapidly. I am weak from long confinement, but I have the use of all my limbs. This medicine is the greatest trial of my life, and I can not do words sufficient to express my appreciation of its virtues, and the gratitude I feel that I ever heard of it.

PETER E. LOVE, Augusta, Ga.

Jan. 9, 1885.

Malarial Poison.

The drought in Southwest Georgia last spring dried up the wells, and we were compelled to use water from the creek. The creek water was so full of malarial poison that it was impossible to drink it. I carried with me several bottles of Swift's specific, and took it as I drank the creek water. As soon as I ceased taking it, I like the rest, was afflicted with chills. When I resumed its use, I was all right again. We have used it in our family as an antidote for malarial poison on two or three years, and have never known it to fail in a single instance.

SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Sept. 11, 1884.

Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free.

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